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**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In re Patent Application of: Eric A. Jacobsen  
Title: TRANSMIT POWER CONTROL WITHIN A WIRELESS TRANSMITTER  
Attorney Docket No.: 884.313US1

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UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

**TRANSMIT POWER CONTROL WITHIN A WIRELESS TRANSMITTER**

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DOCKET # 884.313US1

# TRANSMIT POWER CONTROL WITHIN A WIRELESS TRANSMITTER

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## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates generally to wireless communication systems and, more particularly, to power control techniques for use therein.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 Wide area networks (WANs) that can be accessed wirelessly from homes and small offices are becoming increasingly popular. Such systems can offer a myriad of data services to subscribers including, for example, a relatively high speed connection to the Internet. Typically, a professional installation of transceiver and antenna equipment is required at the subscriber location to provide subscriber access to a WAN.

15 During the installation process, a technician must first determine an appropriate mounting location for an antenna unit on the exterior of the subscriber's building and then perform a relatively complex antenna aiming procedure to ensure that the antenna is properly directed toward the WAN base station antenna. Transceiver equipment is then installed and cabling is run from the external antenna location to the location of

20 the subscriber's communication equipment inside the building. This rather complicated setup procedure adds to the overall cost and complexity of providing WAN services and is relatively inefficient.

Therefore, there is a need for a method and apparatus that allows simplified installation and setup of a wireless subscriber terminal for use with a WAN or similar

25 communication network. Preferably, the method and apparatus will allow a subscriber to perform the terminal setup without the need for a professional installer.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a communication system in accordance

30 with one embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 2 is a flowchart illustrating a method for use in maintaining a wireless link with a remote transceiver in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

5           The present invention relates to a wireless transmitter/antenna system that can be used by subscribers to achieve wireless access to a remote communication system or network. The system is relatively simple to install and can typically be setup by the subscriber alone without the assistance of a professional installer. In addition, because the system is easy to install and setup, it can be used in association with a portable data  
10   processing device to provide wireless access to a remote system for a mobile user. The system can be used to support a wireless connection with any of a wide variety of different network types including: wide area networks (WANs), wireless local area networks (LANs), municipal area networks (MANs), public access networks (PANs), public switched telephone networks using wireless local loop, and others. The system  
15   uses a beamforming or adaptive antenna arrangement that is capable of automatically generating a transmit beam in the direction of an external communication system base station or the like. The system is also capable of performing power control procedures to insure that transmit power in the system is adequate to penetrate, for example, the exterior walls of the subscriber's building and reach the external base station without  
20   exceeding any government mandated power limits. In one approach, the system calculates the antenna gain of the main lobe of the generated antenna pattern using, among other things, the transmit beamformer parameters. This antenna gain information is then used to adjust the transmit power of the antenna so that the government mandated limit(s) are not exceeded. Other parameters, such as average  
25   transmit duty cycle, can also be factored into the transmit power adjustment.

          In one embodiment of the invention, an indoor transmitter/antenna system is provided that can be made part of a complete desktop system using an integrated indoor antenna. The use of an indoor system simplifies the terminal installation process as complicated outdoor antenna placement and cabling tasks are avoided. An indoor  
30   system, however, has to be able to generate enough transmit power to penetrate the exterior walls of the subscriber's building to enable communication with a remote base

station transceiver. In addition, an indoor system must comply with the FCC's standards for human exposure to electromagnetic radiation and the FCC imposed power limitations on individual spectrum bands. Other government imposed power limitations may also apply. To comply with these various requirements, the system of  
5 the present invention utilizes power management techniques that are designed to optimize transmit power without exceeding existing power limits.

The FCC human exposure guidelines set a limit on the average transmit power that can be generated by a system over a predetermined time period (e.g., currently six minutes). Thus, a system that transmits for only a portion of each time interval can  
10 utilize an instantaneous transmit power level that is greater than a system that transmits continuously. The increased power level will be inversely proportional to the duty cycle of the transmitter over that period. For example, a transmitter with an average duty cycle of 20% over a six minute period can generate a peak output power that is 5 times that of a system transmitting a continuous signal over that same period according  
15 to the standard.

Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustrating an indoor communication system 10 in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. The system 10 will typically be located within a subscriber's home or office for use in providing a wireless link to a remote transceiver, such as a WAN base station or the like. The system 10  
20 includes an input 100 for receiving data to be transmitted to the remote transceiver (i.e., transmit data) from a data processing unit (e.g., a personal computer) at the subscriber location. The system 10 also includes an output 102 for outputting data received from the remote transceiver (i.e., receive data) to the local data processing unit. The communication system 10 will preferably be housed within one or two individual  
25 housings that can be easily coupled to a personal computer or the like using standard interface techniques. For example, parallel or serial cables, Universal Serial Bus (USB) structures, coaxial cable, infrared coupling, PCMCIA cables, or other coupling techniques can be used. Alternatively, all or part of the communication system 10 can be located on an expansion card that can be inserted into an available slot of the data  
30 processing unit. The interface can also include plug-and-play capability. In a typical setup procedure, the subscriber would couple the system 10 to the data processing unit

using the appropriate coupling technique, install any necessary software to the data processing unit, power up the system 10, and run a setup program in the data processing unit.

As illustrated in Fig. 1, the communication system 10 includes: a transmit array 12, a transmit beamformer unit 14, a variable gain amplifier 16, a transmit signal generator 18, a power control unit 20, a duty cycle determination unit 22, a receive array 24, a receive beamformer 25, a direction determination unit 26, and a receiver 28. The receive array 24 is operative for receiving a radio frequency (RF) signal 36 from a remote transceiver (not shown) with which the system 10 is communicating. The receive array 24 includes a plurality of antenna elements that are arranged in a fixed configuration and that each receive a portion of the incoming signal 36. Each of the received signal portions are delivered to the receive beamformer 25 which combines the signal portions into a single RF receive signal for delivery to the receiver 28. The receiver 28 processes the RF receive signal to generate the receive data that is delivered to the local data processing unit via output 102. The receiver 28 can include, among other things, downconverter functionality, decoder functionality, and error detection/correction functionality.

The direction determination unit 26 analyzes the signals received by the elements of the receive array 24 to determine the direction from which the RF signal 36 was received. Techniques for determining the direction of an incoming RF signal are well known in the art. The direction determination unit 26 transfers the direction information to the transmit beamformer 14 which uses the direction information, along with knowledge of the array configuration of the transmit array 12, to generate a transmit beam in the direction of the remote transceiver. The newly generated transmit beam can then be used by the communication system 10 to transmit an RF transmit signal 38 to the remote transceiver.

The transmit signal generator 18 receives the transmit data from the local data processing unit and uses the data to generate an RF transmit signal for delivery to the remote transceiver. The transmit signal generator 18 will typically include a modulator for modulating an RF carrier signal using the input data. The transmit signal generator 18 can also include, among other things, a data encoder and/or error correction encoder

for encoding the input data before modulating the carrier. The variable gain amplifier 16 receives the RF transmit signal from the transmit signal generator 18 and amplifies the signal by a predetermined amount. The amplified transmit signal is then delivered to the transmit beamformer 14 which splits the signal into a number of components for delivery to the individual elements of the transmit array 12. The amplitudes and phases of the individual signal components delivered to the elements of the transmit array 12 by the transmit beamformer 14 determine the shape and direction of the resulting transmit beam.

The transmit array 12 can include virtually any number of antenna elements in accordance with the present invention. In addition, virtually any type of antenna element can be used, although low-profile, lightweight, less-expensive element types are preferred (e.g., microstrip patches or dipoles, etc.). Furthermore, virtually any array configuration can be used. The transmit beamformer 14 will typically include a separate variable delay unit and variable gain unit for each element of the transmit array 12. The transmit beamformer 14 will also preferably include a processing device that is programmed to determine appropriate settings for the variable gain and delay units to generate a relatively narrow transmit beam in the direction of the remote transceiver (using, e.g., well known phased array techniques).

By generating a relatively narrow beam in the direction of the remote transceiver, the available transmit power within the communication system 10 is concentrated in the direction of the remote transceiver. Thus, a higher power level is achievable for penetrating the exterior walls of the building than could be attained using an omni-directional transmit beam (or other wide beamwidth beam). In addition, because less power is wasted, a smaller power amplifier can be used in the communication system 10 which reduces equipment cost. As described above, however, the increased power level achieved by concentrating the available energy into a narrowed transmit beam must not exceed government imposed transmit power limits. As described in greater detail below, the power control unit 20 is operative for adjusting the power level currently being transmitted by the system 10 to insure that the applicable power limits are not exceeded.

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The power control unit 20 receives the beam parameters of the presently configured transmit beam from the transmit beamformer 14 and uses the parameters to calculate the antenna gain of the main lobe of the transmit pattern. Based on the calculated antenna gain, the power control unit 20 adjusts the gain of the variable gain amplifier 16 so that applicable power limits are not exceeded. The duty cycle determination unit 22 monitors the transmit activity of the transmit signal generator 18 to maintain a continuous average of transmit duty cycle over a six minute time interval. The average duty cycle information is then transferred to the power control unit 20 which uses the information in adjusting system transmit power. Thus, if a relatively low transmit duty cycle is being used, a higher peak power can be transmitted before exceeding the FCC human exposure limits. The power control unit 20 can also implement other more traditional power control procedures that reduce the transmit power from the maximum allowable value when favorable link conditions exist.

In one embodiment of the invention, a single array of antenna elements is used to perform the functions of both the transmit and receive arrays 12, 24. A duplexer (not shown) can be provided for separating transmit and receive signals within the system 10. Alternatively, an adaptive antenna arrangement can be utilized to automatically adapt to the location of the remote transceiver. An adaptive arrangement can be used, for example, in systems involving mobile users.

It should be appreciated that the individual blocks illustrated in Fig. 1 are functional in nature and do not necessarily correspond to discrete hardware elements. For example, in one approach, two or more of the functional blocks are implemented in software within a single digital processing device. In addition, the locations of the individual functional blocks can be changed without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. For example, the variable gain amplifier 16 can be located between the transmit beamformer 14 and the transmit array 12. Alternatively, multiple amplification stages can be implemented at various positions within the system 10. For example, the variable gain amplifier 16 can be replaced by a low power variable gain amplifier that is controlled by the power control unit 20 followed by a linear power amplifier. In one approach, the power control unit 20 is capable of controlling the



variable gain units within the transmit beamformer 14 for use in adjusting transmit power.

In the illustrated embodiment, the direction determination unit 26 determines the direction of the remote transceiver by analyzing the signal components received by the individual elements of the receive array 24. It should be appreciated that the invention can utilize virtually any form of direction determination technique and is not limited to the above-described approach. In one embodiment, for example, global positioning system (GPS) equipment is used to determine the present position of the communications system 10 so that the distance and direction of the nearest WAN base station (or other remote transceiver) can be ascertained. As will be apparent to a person of ordinary skill in the art, other techniques for determining the direction of the remote transceiver also exist.

In one embodiment of the invention, the communication system 10 is implemented for use with a mobile or portable platform. Thus, a subscriber is able to move from place to place and still maintain a connection to, for example, a communication service provider. For example, a salesman can carry a laptop computer that includes or is coupled to a system 10 incorporating the principles of the present invention. When visiting a customer plant, for example, the salesman is able to perform an acquisition procedure, like the one described above, to connect the laptop computer to the nearest WAN base station for communicating with the salesman's home office. The communication system will generate a directed beam toward the base station and adjust the transmit power to comply with applicable limits. Similarly, the principles of the present invention can be implemented for use in mobile applications. In such an arrangement, an adaptive antenna beam will be used that remains directed at the applicable base station regardless of the movements of the associated user. In this approach, the gain of the main antenna beam will be continuously tracked and the power levels continuously adjusted in accordance therewith.

Fig. 2 is a flowchart illustrating a method for use in maintaining a wireless link with a remote communication entity using a beamformer antenna in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention. First, a desired transmit direction is determined (block 40). Next, a beamformer unit is configured to generate a transmit







1    14.    The system claimed in claim 13, wherein:  
2           said common support structure is adapted for desktop placement.

1     15.     The system claimed in claim 1, comprising:  
2             at least one variable gain amplifier to amplify a transmit signal before it is  
3 delivered to said array of transmit antenna elements during a transmit operation,  
4 wherein said power control unit controls the gain of said at least one variable gain  
5 amplifier to adjust the transmit power level of said system.

1 16. A method for use in wirelessly transmitting a communication signal to a remote  
2 location, said method comprising:  
3 determining a direction of said remote location;  
4 generating a transmit antenna beam in the direction of said remote location  
5 using phased array principles;  
6 determining a parameter related to an antenna gain associated with said transmit  
7 antenna beam; and  
8 using said antenna gain related parameter to adjust a power level of a transmit  
9 signal to be transmitted to said remote location via said transmit antenna beam.

1     17.     The method claimed in claim 16, further comprising:  
2             determining an average transmit duty cycle associated with transmissions to  
3     said remote location; and  
4             using said average transmit duty cycle to adjust the power level of said transmit  
5     signal.

1 18. The method claimed in claim 16, wherein:  
2 using said antenna gain related parameter includes adjusting the power level of  
3 said transmit signal in a manner that complies with mandated transmit power limits.

1 19. The method claimed in claim 18, wherein:  
2 using said antenna gain related parameter includes adjusting the power level of  
3 said transmit signal to maximize said power level while not exceeding said mandated  
4 transmit power limits.

1 20. The method claimed in claim 16, wherein:  
2 determining a direction of said remote location includes receiving an RF signal  
3 from said remote location and analyzing said RF signal to determine the direction of  
4 said remote location.

1 21. The method claimed in claim 16, wherein:  
2 determining a direction, generating a transmit antenna beam, determining a  
3 parameter related to an antenna gain, and using said antenna gain related parameter are  
4 performed from a single indoor location.

1 22. A communication system for use in communicating with a remote  
2 communication entity, comprising:  
3 an array of antenna elements arranged in a predetermined configuration;  
4 an adjustable beamformer coupled to said array of antenna elements to generate  
5 a transmit beam in a predetermined direction in response to a control signal, said  
6 adjustable beamformer being capable of generating a beam in any of a plurality of  
7 different directions; and  
8 a power control unit to adjust a power level of a transmit signal to be  
9 transmitted by said array of antenna elements based on at least one parameter associated  
10 with said transmit beam generated by said adjustable beamformer.

1     23.     The communication system claimed in claim 22, wherein:  
2             said at least one parameter associated with said transmit beam includes an  
3     antenna gain related parameter.

24. The communication system claimed in claim 22, further comprising:  
a duty cycle determination unit to determine an average transmit duty cycle of  
said system over a predetermined time period, wherein said power control unit adjusts  
the power level of the transmit signal to be transmitted by said array of antenna  
elements based on said average transmit duty cycle.

1 25. The communication system claimed in claim 22, wherein:  
2 said adjustable beamformer generates the transmit beam in the predetermined  
3 direction using conventional phased array techniques.

1 26. The communication system claimed in claim 22, wherein:  
2 said adjustable beamformer is part of an adaptive antenna arrangement.

1 27. The communication system claimed in claim 22, wherein:  
2 said power control unit adjusts the power level of the transmit signal so that a  
3 maximum allowed power level is not exceeded.

ABSTRACT

A wireless transmitter system for use in maintaining a wireless link with a remote transceiver includes a beamforming transmit antenna structure and a power control unit for controlling transmit power levels. The system determines the direction of the remote transceiver and then generates a transmit antenna beam in that direction. The power control unit then determines the antenna gain of the generated beam and uses the antenna gain information to adjust the transmit power level of the system so that it does not exceed government mandated limits. In one embodiment, the average transmit duty cycle of the system is also used to adjust transmit power. The system is capable of achieving a maximum transmit power without exceeding applicable power limits.

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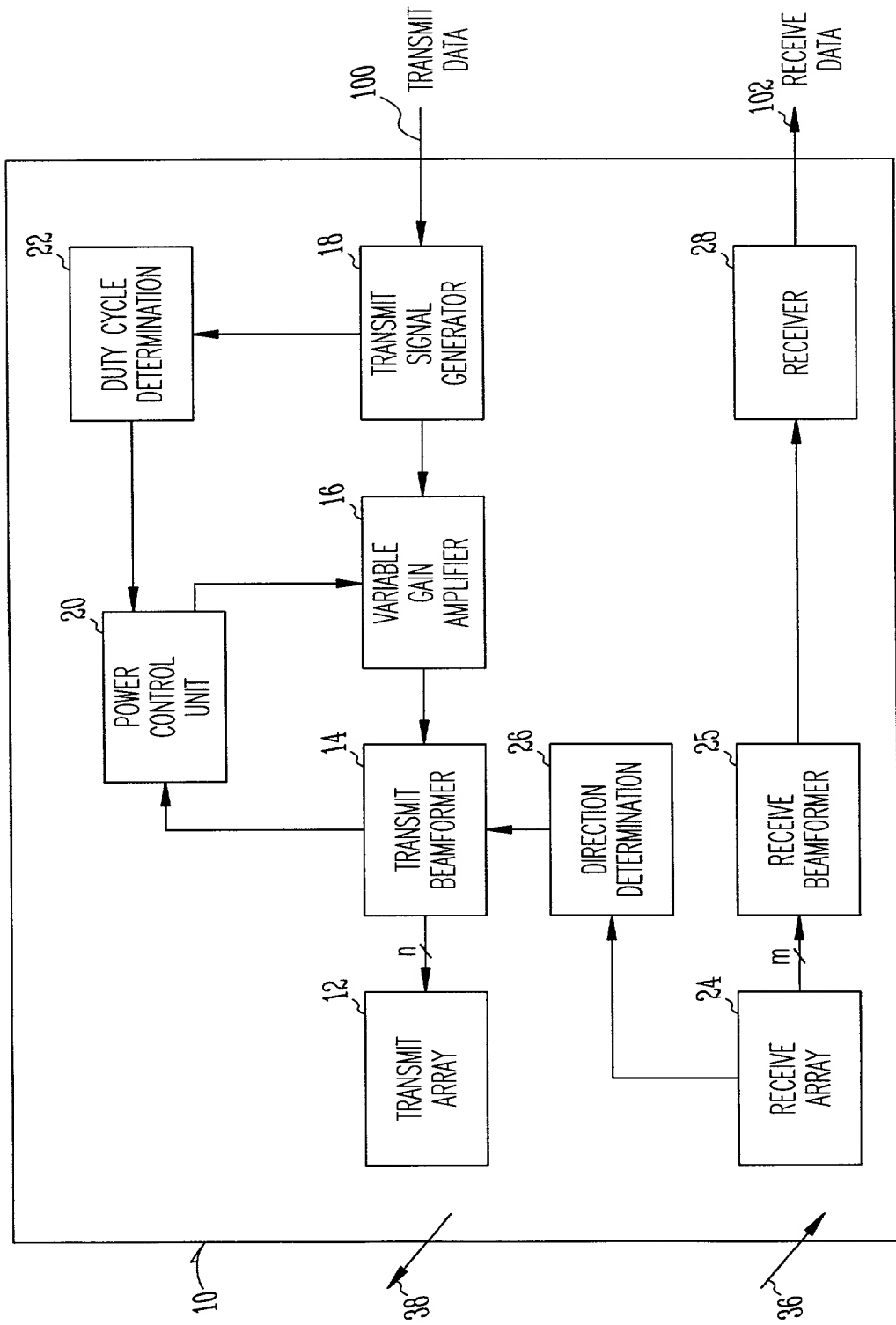
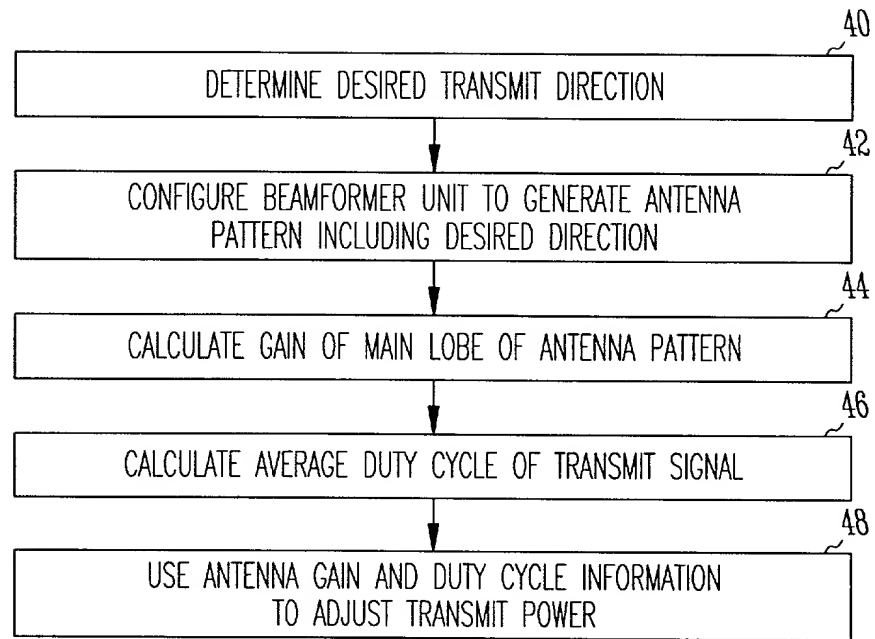


Fig. 1



*Fig. 2*

SCHWEGMAN ■ LUNDBERG ■ WOESSNER ■ KLUTH

# United States Patent Application

## COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY

As a below named inventor I hereby declare that: my residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name; that

I verily believe I am the original, first and sole inventor of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled: **TRANSMIT POWER CONTROL WITHIN A WIRELESS TRANSMITTER.**

The specification of which is attached hereto.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the patentability of this application in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.56 (attached hereto). I also acknowledge my duty to disclose all information known to be material to patentability which became available between a filing date of a prior application and the national or PCT international filing date in the event this is a Continuation-In-Part application in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 1.63(e).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on the basis of which priority is claimed:

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I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 120 or 365(c) of any United States and PCT international application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT international application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in 37 C.F.R. § 1.56(a) which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

**No such claim for priority is being made at this time.**

Attorney Docket No.: 884.313US1  
TRANSMIT POWER CONTROL WITHIN A WIRELESS TRANSMITTER  
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Eric A. Jacobsen

Date: **8/31/00**

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Citizenship:  
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Residence:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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(a) A patent by its very nature is affected with a public interest. The public interest is best served, and the most effective patent examination occurs when, at the time an application is being examined, the Office is aware of and evaluates the teachings of all information material to patentability. Each individual associated with the filing and prosecution of a patent application has a duty of candor and good faith in dealing with the Office, which includes a duty to disclose to the Office all information known to that individual to be material to patentability as defined in this section. The duty to disclose information exists with respect to each pending claim until the claim is canceled or withdrawn from consideration, or the application becomes abandoned. Information material to the patentability of a claim that is canceled or withdrawn from consideration need not be submitted if the information is not material to the patentability of any claim remaining under consideration in the application. There is no duty to submit information which is not material to the patentability of any existing claim. The duty to disclose all information known to be material to patentability is deemed to be satisfied if all information known to be material to patentability of any claim issued in a patent was cited by the Office or submitted to the Office in the manner prescribed by §§ 1.97(b)-(d) and 1.98. However, no patent will be granted on an application in connection with which fraud on the Office was practiced or attempted or the duty of disclosure was violated through bad faith or intentional misconduct. The Office encourages applicants to carefully examine:

- (1) prior art cited in search reports of a foreign patent office in a counterpart application, and
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(b) Under this section, information is material to patentability when it is not cumulative to information already of record or being made of record in the application, and

- (1) It establishes, by itself or in combination with other information, a prima facie case of unpatentability of a claim; or
- (2) It refutes, or is inconsistent with, a position the applicant takes in:
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  - (ii) Asserting an argument of patentability.

A prima facie case of unpatentability is established when the information compels a conclusion that a claim is unpatentable under the preponderance of evidence, burden-of-proof standard, giving each term in the claim its broadest reasonable construction consistent with the specification, and before any consideration is given to evidence which may be submitted in an attempt to establish a contrary conclusion of patentability.

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- (2) Each attorney or agent who prepares or prosecutes the application; and
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